The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 16, 1862.

CAVED IN!

After all the blustering and bragging of the "great Yankee Nation," the growl of the British Lion brought the whole caboodle to their marrow-bones in double-quick time. Mason and Slidell were promptly given up, and sailed from Providencetown on the 1st inst., on the steamer Rinaldo, for England!

Nothing further is needed to make the humiliation of the North complete. From being one of the proudest and most arrogant of nations, the poor remnant of the Federal Union has sunk to the lowest depths of degrading cowardice.—The boastful spirit with which they announced their purpose to crush out "the Southern rebellion" has forsaken them, and successive defeats have given them a wholesome dread of advancing upon Southern bayonets. Their courage has evaporated through every conceivable channel in the presence of our arms, and the miserable braggarts have been forced everywhere to fly before Southern valor. Now, when the British Lion merely switches his tail and gives premonitory symptoms of an intention to roar, the Government at Washington, on hands and knees, craves merciful pardon. It is thus disgraced at home and abroad, and sinks to the insignificance of a tenth rate power, and is hereafter the unresisting recipient of every kick, scoff or sneer that may be offered from any quarter. To be one of its citizens hereafter is to be a foundling without mother or father or other protector, any consideration or respect for whom by other people will spring from generosity or pity alone.

The surrender of the Southern Commissioners is accompanied with peculiar circumstances of abasement. The act of Wilkes in making their arrest had been applauded by the cabinet and the people. The Secretary of the Navy had only one objection to the act, and that was that the vessel on which they were captured was not also taken and condemned. The people of the principal cities had risen up in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight, and Wilkes became the chief object of popular gratitude and admiration. The Congress, by a formal vote, had pronounced the seizure of these Commissioners lawful and proper, and as entitling the hero of the exploit to especial public thanks. When it was first known that England was about to make a demand for their release, the Northern press, with the greatest unanimity, proclaimed defiance and raised a deafening war shout of the fiercest description. In a few days, however, the cabinet, the Congress, the people and the press became as gentle as any lamb, and ignominiously yielded everything, the Commissioners, their own courage and the last vestige of their honor. It is only the repetition of the conduct of the bully braggart, counterfeit brave, and it is in perfect keeping with the line of policy they have pursued towards the South from the outset.

STATE CONVENTION.

This body meets again next Monday. We know not what business they may have chalked out, but think they ought to make provision for the payment of the war tax, whatever else they may do or leave undone. The present generation already have a grievous burden upon their shoulders, and should be relieved of the tax.—When this matter is properly disposed of, the Convention had better bow themselves out *sine die*. The people are beginning to inquire for the end of their official career.

SALT.

The County Court of Buncombe last week appointed Mr. John A. Burgin Salt Agent for this county, under the Convention Bill. The following gentlemen were appointed sub-agents for the localities mentioned:

Swannanoa—Alburtis Burgin.

Cane Creek and Limestone—L. C. Clayton.

Hominy and Bent Creek—R. L. Jones.

Newfound, Sandy Mush and Turkey Creek—Geo. W. Hampton.

Asheville—I. B. Sawyer.

Reems' Creek, Flat Creek and Ivy—N. Blackstock.

It is the duty of the County Agent to receive and deliver the Salt to the sub-agents, who furnish it to the people at cost. Hurry along the Salt, we are ready to distribute it, and the people need it.

COMMENDABLE.

When we hear of a man doing the "clean thing" in these money-grabbing and speculation-cursed days, we feel like giving him due credit. An instance of unselfish and patriotic magnanimity was called to our attention some days since, and we took steps to verify its truth.—The old and popular firm of Gaines, Deaver & Co., are extensive manufacturers of Leather, as well as dry goods dealers. They had an offer some two months since for all the Sole Leather they could manufacture at 65 cents per pound. They declined, and continued to sell it at 42 cents. Taken in connection with the fact that this is the only Tannery in this place which manufactures Leather for sale, thus enabling them to control the price, we pronounce this *practical patriotism* of the purest description.—Had they taken the tempting offer of 65 cents, the Leather would have been carried out of the country, and our own people left in rather a bad condition. All honor to Gaines, Deaver & Co. Let others imitate their noble conduct, and better times and less suffering will soon be realized.

THE TROUBLE NOT OVER.

It seems that even the abject submission and cowardly truckling of the Lincoln Government to the demand of England are not to save the concern from the just vengeance of that oft-insulted power. Seward surrendered Mason and Slidell, but the terms of the surrender do not come up to the demands of the ultimatum. A part of the Yankee's bargain is that Wilkes is not to be censured, no way. This part of the bargain, however, does not suit the British demand, and consequently the matter is not entirely satisfactory. The mere giving up of Mason and Slidell does not settle the matter, though it appears they have been sent off.

The New York Tribune, of the 1st inst., says that, "although it is not expected that Great Britain will directly, or by the implication of silence, assent to all the positions of Secretary Seward in his dispatches to Earl Russell, there is little doubt that its conclusion will be accepted as satisfactory."

A Washington correspondent thus comments upon the surrender and the probabilities of England making further demands upon the Lincoln Government:

"It now remains to be seen whether John Bull really desires to cultivate friendly relations with Columbia, and will accept her frank ask pardon for having stepped on his gouty toes in the Trent, or whether he will pocket this tendered disavowal of a determination to offend, and make other demands, which cannot be granted."

There are other "counts in the bill of indictment." England has a long budget of grievances to settle with the Yankees, and she is evidently determined to make a clean thing of it, while her hand is in. Among other things, the diabolical meanness and villainy of Lincoln in obstructing Southern harbors by sinking old vessels filled with stone in the channels, is arresting the attention and receiving the denunciations not only of England, but the whole civilized world. The London Times characterizes it as "an act of hostility to the whole human race." Another of the London papers says the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and thinks the policy of the Yankees in attempting to destroy it, should be arrested.

The end is not yet. The Yankees are chuckling over the smartness with which they escaped a war with England. They "eat dirt" with great readiness, it is true, but it will not save them. We repeat, the end is not yet.

ARREST OF BRIDGE-BURNERS.

Lieut. W. F. Parker, Co. H, 29th Regiment, got on the trail of a couple of Tennessee bridge-burners last week, and with a squad of his men followed them into this State and arrested them some 12 or 15 miles north of this place, at 1 o'clock in the morning. It is well understood that when Lt. Parker gets after a tory, he is a "gone sucker," and had as well do like Capt. Scott's Coon, come down and surrender. The officers and men of the 29th speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Lieut. Parker.—We know him of old, and he is "clear grit" to the centre.

A NEW FLAG.

All the Regiments at Manassas have been presented with a new battle flag. When one of the Colonels complained that his flag was a little faded Gen. Beauregard told him to take it and dye it in the blood of his enemies. A correspondent speaks of the new flag as follows:

"It was found from experience that the national Confederate Flag was very hard to distinguish at a distance from the United States flag, hence the reason why a battle flag has been adopted. The new battle flag is about three and a half feet long by three wide. It is made out of red silk, which is bordered around with yellow fringe. Extending diagonally across from corner to corner, are two bars of blue silk about four inches wide, which form a cross like an X, and in this cross are placed eleven white stars. The flag is a very beautiful one, and I hope it may be adopted as our national flag."

We think it would be much better than the present Confederate flag. The Stars and Bars are too much like the flag used and disgraced by the Lincolnites.

LIFE AT THE CAPITOL.

According to the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post, gaiety prevails at the Federal capitol this winter:

One of the most striking features of life here is the utter carelessness and *insoucience* of every one. From Mrs. Lincoln, driving in her gaudy coach, and Mr. Lincoln, amusing himself with Herman's feats of "prestidigiation," down to the young officers dancing gaily at the balls, every one seems to consider the present time especially created for amusement. There is not the slightest seriousness anywhere that I have been able to discover—it is all fun.

And any one who looks or speaks earnestly of the critical condition of affairs is regarded as a bore by all but some of the older heads. One would think all the "fast" boys of the country had come to Washington, for none of the men here seem to care for much else but jollity.—The streets are thronged with officers and privates, all intent on amusement, and dashing young cavalry men clank their swords and jingle their spurs in dancing rooms as well as in bar-rooms. The mournful faces are at the homes that the war has made desolate.

PRISONERS OF WAR AT TUSCALOOSA.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Observer, of the 24th, announces the arrival at that place, during the previous week, of 82 prisoners of war—some from East Tennessee, and some from Santa Rosa Island, known as Billy Wilson's Zouaves. Gov. Shorter has advised the Secretary of War that no more prisoners could be received at Tuscaloosa, as the accommodations are all exhausted. The Memphis appeal says:

"A private letter received by us from Tuscaloosa, Ala., where the government prison is located, says that the Yankees refuse to mess with the East Tennessee bridge burners, alleging that they desire nothing to do with 'tories and traitors!'"

ANYBODY HURT?—The New York Herald says the list of failures last year in the Northern States numbered *six thousand*. Their indebtedness reached the sum of *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars!*

WOODEN SHOES.

A wooden shoe manufactory has been established in Raleigh, by Messrs. Theim & Fraps.—The Raleigh Register says:

"The machinery of the Factory is driven by steam, and a visitor to it can in a few minutes see all the operations, from the steaming of the wood (gum and poplar) out of which the shoe is made, to the topping it with leather and painting it black. These shoes are said to be lighter than brogans of the same number, and for warmth, durability, and protection against damp, are infinitely superior to the best brogans ever made, for when the leather tops wear out, they can be renewed at a trifling expense, over and over again, on the same bottoms. Already they are turning out shoes at the rate of one hundred pair a day, and there is no doubt the demand will be largely increased as the value of the article is made known."

GEN. WISE.—That indomitable patriot and statesman, Gen. Henry A. Wise, has been assigned to the command of the forces on the Currituck, North Carolina, coast, in Gen. Huger's department,

FRIGHTENED.—A proposition has been made to remove the Capitol from Washington, and New York has been suggested as a suitable place.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

From the Minute Docket of our County Court we transcribe the following tribute of respect to the memory of a good man:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1862.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by I. B. SAWYER, Esq., and were adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the records of said Court:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the sovereign dispenser of events, since the last Term of this Court, to remove by the hand of death our late associate, and former distinguished Chairman, JAMES W. PATTON, Esq., whose sound judgment, strict integrity, courteous and dignified manners, eminently fitted him for the honorable position which he long occupied in this Court, as well as in various other associations, and which render his death a great public loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late worthy associate and friend, JAMES W. PATTON, Esq., this Court has lost one of its most useful members, and the country one of its most intelligent, virtuous and patriotic citizens, whose property and active labors were freely bestowed to advance the interest and promote the prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That in token of their profound sorrow for the lamented death of Mr. PATTON, the members of the Court will wear the usual badge of mourning during the present Term.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of this Court, and a copy thereof, attested by the seal and signature of the Chairman and Clerk, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, also published in the Asheville News.

Resolved, That in further testimony of respect for the memory and many virtues of the dec'd, and grief for his death, this Court do now adjourn.

MASONIC.

At a regular communication of Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, A. F. M., holden on Friday the 3d day of January, A. L., 1862, A. D., 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Almighty disposer of events and Architect of the Universe, to call from labor in this, to rest and refreshment in the higher state, our beloved Brother and Past Worshipful Master, JAMES W. PATTON, who from the founding of this Lodge has been one of the most devoted, useful and consistent members, and for a number of years in succession filling some of its most responsible and honorable offices, to the satisfaction of his brethren and profit to the fraternity. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother PATTON this Lodge has lost one of its most worthy and useful members, the community one of its most honored and valued citizens, and the Church one of its purest and most generous supporters, whose example in life, patience during his protracted and painful sickness, and peace and assurance in the dying hour is the most precious legacy that he has or could have left this Lodge, his family, or the public, illustrating the Proverb of the wise man, one of the great Masters in Masonry: "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children."

Resolved, That a page of our record be inscribed to the memory of his name and virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the deeply afflicted family, with the assurance of our condolence with them in their irreparable loss, and also that they be published in our town paper.

J. HILDEBRAND, 1st., Sec'y.

FOR THE NEWS.

ONWARD!

We had, on yesterday, the pleasure of witnessing the closing exercises of the third session of Mrs. M. A. Hutsell's school, at the Western Academy in this place.

It is due the pupils to say that the manner in which they acquitted themselves reflected honor, not only on the Instructress but on the diligence of the students. The whole examination, we were told, though a private one, was fraught with interest. We were perfectly delighted with the Declamations. In truth, there was such a "flow of eloquence" as would cause one to think that the rising generation would awaken the sleeping energies of our "sunny South," drive from our land Northern vandals, demand the reins of our government, and preside in our halls of science.

The fourth session will open on the 27th instant. Terms as heretofore. OBSERVER.

THE "ME-LISH."—The Richmond Examiner tells the following:

Everybody who traverses the streets of Richmond is aware of the immense quantity of gay and gorgeous fighting material disporting itself about the doors of the hotels. The other day one of our Choctaw warriors, who had just paid his respects at the War Department, was sauntering past the —— hotel, where a handsome and highly decorated Major was exhibiting himself. The Indian was evidently much struck by the military appearance of our hero, and pointing to the Major's sword, exclaimed: "Reg'lar?" "No," replied the Major. "Volunteer?" "No—militia." Drawing himself up, the "native" gave the possessor of the ivory mounted pistols a look of ineffable contempt, as he exclaimed in a tone of disgust not easily described—"Malish, oh he-elle."

☞ The conductor of the Arkansas State penitentiary says that by spring he will have ten thousand pairs of boots and shoes for the soldiers, manufactured by the convicts.

Our Army Correspondence.

FROM FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

CAMP NEAR STONE BRIDGE, Va., Jan. 1, 1862.

Friend Atkin—If we cannot write when we please we will write when we can. We write a line on this the first day of the new year that, according to Dutch faith, we may be writing all the year.

The war news along the Potomac is of little interest, there having been no engagement of which we have been advised, since the Drainsville fight, about which every new item of information is indeed cheering to us. From a private letter written by a lady in the vicinity of Drainsville, we learn that the enemy's loss in killed was 300, while ours, at the highest estimate, was 45. A few of our wounded have since died.

We have been engaged for some days in building winter quarters, near this place. When we get them completed we will have quite a comfortable and pretty place in which to spend the winter. We shall then expect a visit from some of you mountain folks. Will not the Editor of the News come? We will vouch for his safety, about Manassas and Centreville, so far as the Yankees are concerned.

The Mason and Slidell affair is the chief topic of conversation in camp.

The Buncombe boys are still doing well, except a few who have been unwell for some time, none dangerously so, however. On Monday night last J. Duncan received a wound in the right thigh, by the accidental discharge of a carbine. It is but a flesh wound, the ball passing entirely through the thigh without injuring the bone or blood vessels.

Our picket line is now 12 miles from camp.

The weather is now beautiful and warm, which makes us think of home and its enjoyments.—However, the great source of happiness is to be content with our lot.

Yours, MADISON.

BREVITIES.

...Homicides have become an every day occurrence in Washington City. Hardly a day passes that two or three murders do not take place.

...Dr. Thos. E. Bond, of Baltimore, late editor of the Baltimore Christian Advocate, and an ardent friend of the South, recently died in that city.

...The Confederate Government is making Minie balls by steam in Baton Rouge, La.

...Gen. D. H. Hill, of this State, has been assigned to the command of the 7th Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, recently commanded by Gen. Evans of South Carolina.

...Lincoln has his emissaries and pimps in England and Canada, prying into every body's business, until it has become very offensive to the English people.

...Much valuable and useful property has been secured for the Confederates from the wreck of the Lincoln transport, near Beaufort, N. C.

...Salt made at Morehead city in this State, sold in Petersburg the other day at $4 a bushel.

...The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad recently declared a dividend of 12 per cent.

...Cholera is making great ravages in India. At Kanadahar eight thousand people died in 18 days.

...The Governor of South Carolina has called for a volunteer force equal to two-thirds of the militia force capable of bearing arms, and in the event of this number not being forthcoming at once, he has issued orders for a draft from the militia of that number of men.

...Capt. Asa George, of Charlotte, N. C., has invented a cannon, which it is said three men can load and fire 75 times a minute.

...The dastardly Yankees have succeeded in sinking about 15 vessels loaded with stone, in the channel leading into the harbor of Charleston.

FOR THE NEWS.

LINES

Respectfully inscribed to Misses Sallie Johnston and Laura Gudger.

BY CARRIE.

Two youthful maids of sweet eighteen
Sat in a cheerful, cozy room,
In "Glenvale Cottage," whose bright gleam,
Bespoke contentment—choicest boon.

But they communed of saddest themes,
And oft their bosoms heaved a sigh;
And blasted seemed their bright young dreams,
And blighted were their hopes—and why?

Hush! gentle reader, let me tell,
The secret that I chanced to hear;
The words that in the stillness fell,
In whispered accents on my ear.

Their *sweethearts!* Ah! those cavaliers,
Of courtly mein and stately form,
Had gone to fight their country's wars,
And left them lonely and forlorn.

Poor things! they sat and sighed and sobbed,
And might have sat till rosy day;
Had not old Morpheus, saucy god,
Frisked in and stole their thoughts away.

And closed their eyes in sweetest dreams,
Of hearts that still should faithful prove;
Whose motto on the battle-field,
Was, "God and my country, and my Love."

Glenvale Cottage, Jan. 3d, 1862.

STRIKE FOR YOUR COUNTRY!—A private despatch yesterday, mentions a strike among the workmen in the Northern Navy Yards. They refused to work and to answer at roll call. The Treasury is getting scant.—*South Carolinian, 8th.*

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Yesterday, one of our city wharves presented quite an active scene, in consequence of a fine display of merchandize which crowded the surrounding space, and which was being discharged from a vessel lately from foreign parts.

The cargo consisted of English blankets, Confederate grey cloths, hardware in casks, coffee, soap, candles, codfish, spool cotton, English paper and envelopes, butter, arrow-root, cheese, linens, hosiery, buttons, needles, Spanish segars and various other articles of great value at this time.—*Charleston Courier, 7th.*

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—We learn from the Mobile Register of the 5th instant, that the Confederate States steamer Vanderbilt has got safely into New Orleans, with 90,000 pounds of powder, 10,000 Enfield rifles, and an assorted cargo.

☞ The Richmond Examiner says it has "a pretty well authenticated report that the Committee on Commerce in the Provisional Congress have reported against a suspension of the tariff during the war."

Attack of the Yankees at Port Royal Ferry.

THEY ARE REPULSED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET, &c.

We take the following account of the attack of the Yankees on our forces at Port Royal Ferry on the 1st inst., from the Charleston Mercury of the 4th:

About ten o'clock on New Year's morning, two of the enemy's gunboats came up from Broad River towards Port Royal Ferry. Taking a position just opposite Page's Point, and west of the Ferry, they opened a heavy fire of shot and shell against a small battery, which had been constructed at Page's Point, but which had never received its complement of guns. Judging from the severity of the enemy's fire, it is supposed that he was not aware of the defenceless condition of the work. There were no troops at Page's Point, at the time, excepting two companies of Col. Dunnovant's regiment, under Capt. Bookter, and two light guns of Capt. Leake's Virginia field battery. These fell back a short distance and obtained cover behind the embankment of a fence. The Yankees kept up a vigorous shelling of the earthwork, the plantation and the dwelling of H. M. Stuart, Esq., showing excellent artillery practice by knocking down chimneys and perforating the houses in the most promiscuous and unceremonious syle. Finally, satisfied that there were no masked batteries in the neighborhood, they sent a boat's crew ashore, who reconnoitered the place and immediately returned to their gunboats. This ended the hostilities at Page's Point. Not a gun was fired on our side, and when the gunboats desisted from the bombardment, our force at the Point retired. There is a rumor that subsequently they returned with reinforcements to hold that position; but of this we have no satisfactory assurance.

In the meantime, the Yankees were making a far more serious demonstration on the other side of the Port Royal Ferry. Five of their gunboats came up from St. Helena Sound and landed a force, estimated to consist of about 3,000 men, upon the plantation of Alexander Chisholm, Esq. While they were forming upon the shore, the gunboats proceeded up to the Ferry, and opened a furious fire of shells upon a small three gun battery, which we had erected on our side of the Ferry, so as to command the causeway. It soon became evident that our men would be unable to hold the battery, so they fell back, carrying off with them two of their guns. The heaviest of the three guns was accidentally overturned in a ditch, by a nervous mule, which had taken fright at the noise of the shells. As there was no time for delay, this gun was hurriedly spiked and abandoned.

While this was going on, the Yankees, whose landing at Chisholm's had been effected without opposition, began their march along the shore, in the direction of Port Royal Ferry. When their advance had reached a field in the rear of Mr. John Chaplin's house, they were suddenly met by Col. Jones' regiment and four companies of another regiment. Pouring one volley into the ranks of the enemy, our boys advanced with the bayonet, at double-quick The Yankees, thrown somewhat into disorder by the fire which they had received, did not wait to close, but dropped their guns and fled towards the river, where they were separated from their gunboats only by a strip of marsh. Col. Jones kept up the pursuit until he had nearly overtaken the enemy, when the gunboats opened a brisk fire upon him to cover the retreat of their men. A single shell which exploded, killed six, and wounded nine of our soldiers. The fire of the gunboats being quite severe, Col. Jones desisted from the pursuit, and retreated, leaving the Yankees huddled on the shore, under the guns of their steamers.

We do not hear that there was any casualty on our side beyond the fifteen killed and wounded by the explosion of the shell of which we have spoken. The number of the enemy's killed and wounded is not given; but, as our boys had one volley at the invaders, there is every reason to believe that their loss exceeds our own. One of the wounded Yankees, left on the field, was brought to McPhersonville, where he died on Thursday night. No information could be obtained from him concerning the strength or design of the enemy.

On Thursday morning Col. Jones' regiment, in accordance with orders, fell back some distance beyond the range of the enemy's guns.—All day Thursday the gunboats were shelling the deserted site of Jones' camp. This continuous firing occasioned the report that there was fighting on that day; but, in fact, not a gun was fired on our side. The enemy now hold that portion of the mainland bordering on the Coosa River, and stretching from Chisholm's to the Ferry. They have mounted guns on our deserted battery, at the latter place, and are otherwise strengthening their position. There was no renewal of the firing on yesterday, up to a late hour in the afternoon.

The position of our forces is unquestionably far stronger now than before. The points to which they have retired are approachable only by narrow strips of land, flanked on either side by impassable marshes; and, when next the enemy advances, he must abandon the advantages which he has hitherto enjoyed, in the powerful support of his gunboats. Sherman has promised the Northern newspapers to master the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road. We shall see whether he redeems his pledge.

NEWS FROM THE COAST.

Rumors were again current in the city yesterday that the enemy had landed a large force at White Point. The "reliable gentleman, just arrived," asserted that General Evans' pickets were driven in, that the Confederates, but with what success was not positively known. That there was some ground for the rumor appears from the information received at Gen. Ripley's Headquarters, that the enemy were engaged shelling in the neighborhood of White Point Tuesday morning, and that Gen. Evans had gone there to reconnoitre and satisfy himself as to the further movements of the enemy's forces.—Nothing further had been heard, however, from General Evans, up to a late hour last night.

The reports of passengers and Government officials by the Savannah Rail Road yesterday, state that all continued quiet in the neighborhood of Port Royal Ferry, up to the hour of their leaving.—*Charleston Courier, 9th.*

☞ The New York oyster trade, which has hitherto been estimated at from fifteen to twenty millions a year, has been reduced nearly one-half by the war.

☞ The Missouri Republican says that it will be impossible for the State of Missouri to pay her proportion of President Lincoln's War Tax.

Lieut. Col. Leach, of the 21st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, has resigned and returned home.

From Nashville.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—YANKEE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Nashville, Jan. 7.—A gentleman direct from Louisville, says the Lincoln army between Louisville and Bowling Green numbers about one hundred thousand, five thousand of whom are unfit for duty, the large portion in consequence of sickness.

The Federals are pushing to completion the Green River bridge. It is nearly ready and it is expected the enemy will then make a forward movement on Bowling Green. Another gentleman direct from Paducah, says it is reported that the Federals intend concentrating a force of one hundred thousand at that place. It is also reported here this evening that the enemy are crossing Green River in considerable force.

Memphis, Jan. 7.—Gen. Jeff. Thompson left here to-day for New Orleans. Gen. Price is reported to be at Springfield, Missouri, with a force of 10,000 men. Military movements to clear out the Lincolnites from Northern Missouri will be made soon.

Richmond, Jan. 9.—Intelligence has been received at Norfolk which state that Burnsides' expedition on Tuesday was off Hatteras.

Dispatches from Europe recently received by the Treasury Department, and written prior to the reception in England of the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell, represent the general feeling in France and England as highly favorable to the cause of the Confederate States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The New Orleans Delta learns that his Excellency Don Francisco Serrano, Captain General of Cuba, has expressed his indignation at the frequent outrages committed by Lincoln's cruisers almost within sight of the forts at Havana, in overhauling vessels leaving the port of Havana. Several messages have been sent by him to the Consul of the United States in regard to these outrages, and the commanders of the forts have orders to keep a look out, and if any United States ship is discovered in the act of chasing or boarding any ship within cannon shot, to open upon and sink her.

The Captain General has been so disgusted by the audacity and insolence of the Yankee skippers, that he openly declares his sympathy with the Confederate States, his determination to protect their ships, their citizens and their flag whilst within his jurisdiction, and his conviction of the utter insanity of the futile attempt of the Yonkees to subjugate the South.

FROM BABEL AND BEDLAM.

The Memphis Avalanche has the following late and interesting intelligence from Washington and the Federal army: We learn that a gentleman connected with Gen. Jeff. Thompson's staff stated to an officer on the steamer Kentucky, at New Madrid, on Thursday night, that the latest papers just received at that point from St. Louis, contained the important information that there was a tremendous row in Congress, the members being divided into three factions—one party being in favor of the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union; another party for the extermination of slavery; and the third party in favor of peace on the basis of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This peace party is said to be quite formidable, and is led by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

It is also said to be well understood at Washington between McClellan and Lincoln that there would be no forward movement till these difficulties were healed.

H. C. Wayne, at present Adjutant General of Georgia, has been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate service.

A double barrel shot gun with a bayonet, one barrel charged with Minie ball, the other buck shot, is equal to any weapon on earth.

☞ Lincoln, in his inaugural, said that he must "run the machine as he found it." His successor will have no machine to run; Lincoln having so smashed it to pieces as to render its "reconstruction" or "re-union" a moral, physical, and political impossibility.

The following is the superscription of a letter that passed through the Louisville Post Office the other day. We apprehend it has not yet reached Nashville:

"Feds and Confeds, let this go free
Down to Nashville, Tennessee.
This three cent stamp will pay the cost
Until you find Sophia Yost.

"Postmasters North, or even South,
May open it and find the truth,
I merely say my wife's got well,
And has a baby cross as—you know what."

"ON TO RICHMOND."—The North is pushing McClellan to a fight. The "on to Richmond" cry is revived. The New York World, in an article on the war, says: "The credit of the Government is sinking. The people are becoming desperate—ready for anything for relief from the crushing suspense and horrible burden of an immovable army, at once the most costly and the least profitable known in the history of civilized communities. All manner of factions will arise. Abolition fanatics—red republican furies—secession conspirators—will grow up potent in the unwholsome atmosphere of a war conducted by imbeciles for the benefit of contractors. It will not do to wait, and wait any longer—now or never.

THE PANIC IS OVER..—Some 80 or 100 bushels of salt sold here yesterday morning at auction, at about $4.25 per bushel. It was first offered in lots of one bushel with the privilege of two, and the two first lots went at $5.10.—It then dropped down to $4.50, and finally to $4.15 in lots of one bushel with privilege of five, and the sale closed, we believe, at those figures.—*Savannah Republican.*

From Virginia.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—The correspondence between Lord Lyons and Seward in regard to the surrender of the Southern Commissioners has been received. Mr. Seward in his first note to Lord Lyons, sustains the positions assumed in his letter to Minister Adams in regard to the Southern insurrection, which, he contends would perish in a day if the rebel hopes of a recognition of Southern independence should cease. Such a recognition leads to war between the United States and all powers recognizing their independence.

He says the seizure of Mason and Slidell was unauthorized by the Federal Government, and he hopes that England will meet the subject in such a way as will free it from embarrassment.

No. 2 is the letter of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, which is short and pointed. It opens with a statement of the seizure, and declares that it was an affront to the British flag, and national honor demands full reparation. He hopes that the Federal Government, of its own accord, will offer such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the Southern Commissioners, and their delivery to Lord Lyons, with a suitable apology.

No. 3 is Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons. It consists of a labored argument, based upon false statements, covering four columns. He argues that the Southern Commissioners were contraband and liable to capture. He says they were captured in a proper and courteous manner, and under justifying circumstances of international law. He justifies the capture, but provides no formula for adjudicating the case. The vessel should have been seized. But he contradicts himself by saying that the capture was in accordance with American principles and policy.

The summary of his argument is: 1st, that the capture was right, when tested by justice, law and decorum. 2d, its advantages must be surrendered upon mere technicalities. 3d, the capture was wrong, when judged by the principles always maintained by the United States, even to the extremity of war.

Seward closes by placing the Southern Commissioners at the disposal of Lord Lyons.

No. 4 is the letter of M. Thouvenel, the French Minister to the United States. M. Thouvenel argues that the Southern Commissioners were not liable to seizure, and that France will support England.

Seward, in reply, speaks of an effectual check given to the insurrection, and says that the Southern Commissioners are comparatively unimportant persons. If the safety of the Union demanded it he would not surrender them.

Memphis, January 3.—A dispatch has been received from Little Rock containing official intelligence from the North-west that Col. McIntosh, in command of four regiments, had a fight with Opothleyholo, the Indian chief, seventy-five miles North-west of Fort Gibson, on the 26th, which lasted four hours and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost two hundred killed, wounded and missing, and one hundred taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded.—McIntosh is still pursuing Opothleyholo—the latter fleeing towards Kansas.—The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred horses.

[Opothleyholo, who is now giving so much trouble, is an old man, about 80 years of age, and is a leader among what is now termed Upper Creeks. His first appearance in a public capacity, was about 1824 or 1825, soon after the murder, by the Creeks, of Gen. McIntosh, who was killed for making a treaty with the United States. Opothleyholo's name made its appearance about that time, as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker, and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks, by his tongue. The McIntosh party compose the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remains of the old national feud, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of Opothleyholo and his followers. Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken the relatives of the killed seldom ever forget it. It is said that Opothleyholo and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek Regiment under Col. McIntosh, who is a descendant of Gen. McIntosh, who was slain by the Creeks years ago in Alabama.]

Richmond, January 4.—the Government has received official intelligence confirming McIntosh's recent battle.

Judge Hemphill, member of Congress from Texas, died at the Exchange Hotel this morning.

Lynchburg, Jan. 9.

The Republican has a letter from Winchester of the 8th, furnishing intelligence that Gen. Jackson's command had returned, having accomplished the object of his visit, which was the destruction of dam number six on the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, and the bridges on the Ohio Railroad. We lost on the expedition some twenty men; among the wounded was Capt. Alexander, of the Arkansas regiment, who lost an arm. Jackson also burnt the bridge across the mouth of Capon and captured two pieces of artillery and thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of clothing and military stores.

On Monday some five or six hundred of our militia on the Northwestern road were attacked by four thousand of the enemy and soon put to flight, with the loss of three or four killed, some few prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and three baggage wagons. The enemy also burnt a mill near by, and several dwellings, including Col. Blue's, with fine barn and stabling, destroying all his personal property and live stock in the village; also shot a poor old shoe maker in his house, and burnt it over his head.

The Republican also has a letter from a special correspondent at Camp Alleghaney dated the 6th. No attack had been made on that camp or Monteray, as had been anticipated. The enemy after destroying all they could at Huntersville, left in double quick not taking time to relieve a Yankee prisoner who was confined in jail.

The weather is very cold at Camp Alleghaney; it has been snowing for thirty six hours and is still falling.

Memphis, Jan. 9.

A mercantile firm here received a letter from a friend in Kentucky stating that the Federal Government made a clandestine arrangement with pardoned convicts, and desperate characters North to scatter them through the South, to set fire and burn everything, especially manufactures and machine shops. The Federals paying liberally for such work, believing it a good mode of crippling the South.

The information was obtained from a party in the employ of the Federal Government, and communicated to a warm friend of the South.

Twenty Federal officers have resigned at Cairo, and returned home.

Northern and European Intelligence.

Richmond, Jan. 10.

The Northern papers of the 7th report the French frigate Catina in Hampton Roads. An English frigate is at Annapolis.

A resolution has been adopted in the Federal Senate, authorizing an exchange of prisoners from the privateer Jeff Davis for Federal prisoners.

The steamship Bohemian has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates of the 27th. Cotton was advancing. sales of the three days 31,000 bales. Stock on hand 558,000.

Two French fleets—one for Mexico and the other for America—are about sailing from Liverpool. It is reported that an English frigate is cruising off Gibraltar, searching for Federal privateers.

The officers of the French frigate Catina, which arrived at Norfolk yesterday, will reach Richmond to-night. The Catina brings despatches to the British Consul at Charleston.

It is believed that the steamer Australasian, which was recently wrecked, had on board 1,000 English soldiers.

The London Times denounces the barbarity and bloodthirstiness of the Puritans, and compares Lincoln to the despots of the old world, and descants on his lack of statesmanship.

The Paris Presse states that more rebel Commissioners had arrived in Germany for London and Paris.

Exchange on London 113 to 114.

A part of Burnside's expedition is still at Annapolis.

Utah is asking admission as a Yankee State.

A large portion of the Burnside expedition left Hampton Roads yesterday, bound Southward.

Sickness of the Yankee Army in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Hilton Head, by the Atlantic, says:

Ninety-eight soldiers have died since the expedition left Annapolis, October 22; 84 since it landed at Port Royal, Nov. 7. The whole number of sick from its arrival to the end of November, exclusive of the 8th Michigan, was 4,232. Of this number there remained at the end of that month 334 requiring hospital treatment. The 8th Michigan, not included in the above, because its returns have been sent back for correction, has suffered more than any other regiment and would swell the list of sick to nearly 5000. The returns for December are not made up. More than 300 patients are now in hospital; a still larger number requiring hospital treatment are left in quarters for want of hospital tents, and the sick list daily enlarges.

What a glorious time the Yankees will have next summer on the South Carolina coast! Our troops will have no occasion to fight them. Old Mortality will do the job for them effectually.

Deprived of the Gospel by Foxes.

That was a novel but not so bad an argument which the mountaineer urged in the Kentucky Legislature. A few years ago a bill proposing a premium on fox scalps was under discussion. It had been somewhat roughly handled in debate by members from the populous regions, where foxes were scarce, and Mr. L——, from one of the mountain counties rose to reply:—"and we, Mr. Speaker—we of the mountain regions—are not only to witness the anual destruction of our crops, but actually to be deprived by these varmints of the consolations of religion!" This woke the House up, and set it agape for an explanation.—He continued:—"You know, Mr. Speaker, that your fancy churches—your Presbyterians and Episcopalians—never send preachers among us. We depend for the gospel upon the circuit riders of the Methodist church; and, sir, everybody knows that they cannot be induced to travel where there is no chickens, and that chickens cannot be raised where foxes abound!"

The argument was unanswerable, and the bill became a law

Gen. Wool, says the Richmond Enquirer, held a council with his officers, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that a demonstration ought to be made on Richmond from that point.—Gen. Wool was very anxious that the Government should give him the requisite number of men and means for that purpose. The subject is before the Government.

The donations sent to Charleston for the relief of the sufferers by fire, amounted to $160,000 at the last report.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville Station	Feb. 8, 9.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., Oak Grove,	" 15, 16.
Waynesville ct., Shady Grove,	" 22, 23.
Franklin. ct., Mt. Zion,	March 1, 2.
Cheoah Miss., Bowman's Chapel	" 8, 9.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss., Mingus' M. H.	" 15, 16.
Sulphur Springs ct., Sandy Mush,	" 22, 23.
Catawba ct.	" 29, 30.
Burnsville ct.,	April 5, 6.
Asheville ct.,	" 12, 13.
" Station	" 19, 20.

F. M. FANNING, P. E.
January 6, 1862. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Upland,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.
Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

NOTICE ASSESSORS.

THE time allowed you for making your return to me expired some days since, and now my duties call me to the city of Raleigh.—If, therefore, any of you have not already forwarded your reports to my address at Pigeon River, Haywood, N. C., you will please forward them to me, *plainly directed and carefully put up*, to Raleigh, N. C. Let this be done without delay, as my report must be completed in a few days.

WILLIAM HICKS,
Ass't Coll. of the War Tax.
January 16, 1862. 2t

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

EACH Assessor, in Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, and that part of Mitchell which was taken from Yancy, when he makes his report to me, will find it to his advantage to state to me how many days he was employed in doing the work assigned him.

WM. HICKS,
Assist. Tax Collector.
January 9, 1862. 3t

SALE OF TOWN LOTS AT CALHOUN.

CALHOUN, Mitchell County, N. C., December 21, 1861.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to lay off and sell the TOWN LOTS of

CALHOUN,

THE COUNTY SEAT OF

MITCHELL COUNTY,

Having performed the duty of laying off said TOWN, hereby give notice, as required by law, that the said town lots will be sold to the highest bidder, at said town on MONDAY the

17th day of Feb'y, 1862.

TERMS—One and two years.

TILMAN BLAYLOCK,
EBEN. CHILDS, Jr.,
JORDAN C. HARDING,
ISAAC M. PEARSON, } *Com'rs*

NOTE—The above affords an excellent opportunity to those desirous of securing a

SUMMER RESIDENCE

Among the Mountains; Calhoun being in the immediate vicinity of the

LINVILLE FALLS,

The Yellow Mountain, Hawk's Bill, Table Rock, Grand Father, Roane and Black Mountains.

It is also very accessable; being 30 miles from Morganton, 23 miles from Marion, 20 miles from Burnsville, and 35 miles from Boone.
January 9, 1862. 4t

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN From the subscriber, near the line of Greene and Cocke counties, East Tennessee, on Saturday night, 28th December, a

BLACK FILLY,

3 years old, a large scar on her left hind leg just above the hock, some few grey hairs on her nose, rather slim bodied. Also, a black quilted SADDLE, about half worn, and a common single reined bridle with a stiff bitt, and martingales.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the above property to me. Look out for the thief and help me bring him to justice.

CHARLES LOVE.
Cedar Creek, Greene Co., Tenn., Jan. 9, 1862. 5t

FUNERAL.

DIED,—At her residence eight miles north of this place, on the 14th inst., Mrs. NANCY ALEXANDER, relict of the late Col. J. M. Alexander.

The Funeral will take place to-day (Thursday) at Alexander's Chapel, at 11 o'clock.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 1st day of January, 1862.

Aldrich, M		Lindsey, David	
Alford, Miss Catharine		Ledford, J L	
Arrowood, David		Miller, J T	
Bartlett, Jacob		Miller, Miss E J	
Bradbury, J W	5	Melton, Miss H	
Bowers, John or Jesse		Marrow, W H	
Brooks, Jas M		Myers, M	
Ballard, David		Mull, B P	
Beasley, C M		Moore, J T	
Brown & Co		Mears, Miss Elmira	
Boon, Mrs. Minerva	2	Owen, W J	
Balchard, Mrs		Penland, Mrs Mary	
Ballew, Sallie A		Patton, Adline	
Clark, F H		Patton, W T	
Corpening, T J		Parker, Jeremiah	
Coats, G G		Prator, John	
Charber, W		Pride, C J	
Cordell, Joseph		Pasley, Capt E	
Davis, Miss H M		Rhodes, J J	
Davis, James		Rogers, John	
Davis, John B		Readmon, Leander	
Fripp, James Jr		Roberts, Moses	
Foster, Joseph		Roberts, Mrs L E	
Freeman, Leander		Randal, Sally G	
Floyd, Miss Mary		Rickmon, Mrs Melinda	3
Gillam, W		Shuford, Miss T W	
Green, Joseph H		Simonton, Miss M A	
Green, W P		Stephens, John	
Henderson, James		Searcy, Wm	
Henderson, Mrs D L		Sherrell, S B (Cattle Dealer)	
Hawkins, Dan		Surratt, W	
Hampton, Jason R		Smith, Jas W	
Hampton, J J		Smith, Jno B	
Humphries, John		Tate, John M	
Haynes, P H		Thomas, J H	
Hill, Jackson		Woods, Mrs Mary	
Hood, Mrs H E		Walker, Mrs N S	
Hally, Lydia		Williamson, Mrs L E	
Hahn, Mrs		Wilson, Miss Nancy	2
Jordan, W		Williams, Miss	
Johnson, A J		Willison, James	2
Jones, Elias M		Wilson, A K	
Jones, Mrs Louisa			

Persons calling for these letters will please say "they are advertised."

F. M. MILLER, P. M.
January 9, 1862. 3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make *immediate* settlement. The business of the firm will be settled by E. J. Aston, who can always be found at their former place of business.

E. J. ASTON,
J. G. HARDY.
Jan. 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of his late partner in the

Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

will continue the business at their old stand, and hopes to merit and receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

E. J. ASTON.

BOOKS CLOSED!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE my books are *CLOSED*; and the exigencies of the times are such that I CANNOT and WILL NOT sell goods on TIME.

Remember---No Books kept at E. J. ASTON'S.

January 1, 1862.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District Court of North Carolina RECEIVER for the counties of Haywood, Jackson and Macon, under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, Former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or heraditaments, goods or chattles, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties named, of or for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same; and to render to me an account thereof, and, so far as is practicable, to place the same in my hands.

Any such person wilfully failing to do so will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, as provided by law.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements, heraditaments, goods and chattles, rights and credits, within said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any such Alien Enemy.

SAM'L. L. LOVE,
Receiver.
Waynesville, Dec. 27, 1861. 6w

Confederate States of America,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR.

AT a Session of this Court in the town of Wilmington, in the above named District, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1861, it was

ORDERED, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1862: and that all causes pending in said Court be adjourned, and all process be adjourned to that day.

JNO. L. CANTWELL, *Clerk.*
Dec. 19, 1861. tdm

CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL. Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR. 20 ounces QUININE. 20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends.) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

Salem Almanacs for 1862.

A LARGE supply for sale at E. J. ASTON & CO'S.
10 copies sent by mail for $1. E. J. A. & Co.

SCOTCH SNUFF, in any quantity, for sale at ASTON'S.
Asheville, Oct. 31. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

—:o:—

THIS Company grants insurance on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent of premium and give their promissory note for the remaining 75 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After 5 years insurance they participate in the profits. Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent on same terms as above. When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100 and upwards 25 per cent only is required, and owners note for the remaining 75 per cent same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insured being made the first object of the society.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information shall be given. For Life Insurances the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for Insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

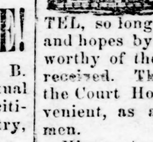
P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

Asheville, July 18, 1860.—tf

SMITH'S HOTEL

(LATE BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.



THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken charge of this HOTEL, so long kept by the late James M. Smith, and hopes by unremitting attention to make it worthy of the liberal patronage it has so long received. The location is eligible, being near the Court House Square, thus making it convenient, as a stopping place, for all business men.

His guests shall be waited upon by obedient and obliging servants, and his TABLE shall be supplied with the best provisions to be had in the country.

A trusty hostler, who has had an experience of many years, has the management of his STABLES. An abundant supply of corn and provender always on hand.

It is the intention of the undersigned to spare neither pains or expense, to make this House compare with the

BEST HOTELS

of the country.

The Hotel will be furnished with the best newspapers of the day, containing the latest political and commercial advices from the North and the South, the East and the West. In one word, the BUCK HOTEL shall be equal to its ancient reputation. *with the modern improvements annexed.*

To his old friends and acquaintances who have heretofore patronized this house, he would say, call, and you shall be pleased.

WINSLOW W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
Asheville, Jan. 31, 1861. 1y

Always at Work!

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

Ravenscroft School.

THE subscriber will open a SCHOOL for boys, in Asheville, on the 17th April, in the building recently occupied by Rev. Jarvis Buxton.

Terms Per Session of Five Months.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

LUCIAN HOLMES.
April 18, 1861. tf

"THE WAR IS INEVITABLE,"

"THEN LET IT COME."

AND LET THOSE WHO WANT NICE

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

Of themselves come to the GALLERY of the subscriber, at the

CAROLINA HOUSE,

where they can have them put up in HANDSOME STYLE. Come soon, as I shall remain at the place but a few weeks logner. Also, I have Photographic Portraits of

President Jeff. Davis

AND

Gen. Beauregard,

Which can be had by mail or at the Gallery, one of each, for ONE DOLLAR, or put up in Buncombe made frames, in good style, for $1.00 each. Who would not like to have a picture of the heroes of BUENA VISTA, MANASSAS, &c., our great men who head our great struggle for independence?

J. NEWTON BRYSON.
Asheville, Nov. 7, 1861. tf

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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